

GREATNESS OF GRANT

STORY OF THE CAREER OF A SOLDIER-STATESMAN.

Hero of Appomattox the Idol of Millions of Mankind—His Humble Birth and Subsequent Rise to Fame—Magnificent Mausoleum to His Memory.

Where His Ashes Rest.

The Memorial services which attended the removal of the remains of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to their final resting place have revived a grateful interest in that great military leader of the nation. As the President of a free people, the savior of a country, the idol of millions of mankind, the story of his career cannot be told too often to those who knew him as the most commanding figure of his time; or the new generation, which, in the light of a fuller appreciation of his true greatness, revere him as one of the most commanding figures in all history.

Gen. Grant was born April 27, 1822, in a one-story building of two rooms in Point Pleasant, Ohio, twenty-five miles from the city of Cincinnati. His father, Jesse Grant, a man of revolutionary stock and New England ancestry, was the foreman of a tannery, laboring hard to acquire a competence sufficient to enable him to embark in business for himself. This he did in Georgetown, O., whither he removed in 1823. Here young Ulysses grew up a sturdy, young lad, quiet, reserved, self-reliant. At the early age of 8 we find him breaking bark into the hopper of the bark mill in his father's tannery—a task he did not relish. Less than a year later he regularly drove a team on his father's farm and at the age of 10 he used to drive to Cincinnati, forty miles distant. In winter he attended school in Georgetown, and then in his 15th year he was sent to the Academy at Mayville.

In 1839 came the turning point in his life. He entered West Point as a cadet.

His name up to this time was Hiram Ulysses Grant, but in the making out of his official appointment to the military school the name was written by mistake, Ulysses S., and so it has ever since remained. Grant made commendable progress at West Point and had the distinction of being the best horseman in his class. In 1843 he graduated, and was assigned to the Fourth Infantry, stationed at Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis.

During the Mexican war he rendered valuable service, being engaged in every battle except one, and was promoted to a first lieutenant. After the war he was stationed at various military posts and in 1853 was promoted to the captaincy of a company at Humboldt bay, California. The following year he resigned his commission and engaged in farming and real estate near St. Louis. This did not prove profitable and he secured a clerkship in

THE GRANT FAMILY AT MOUNT M'GREGOR.



Julia D. Grant. U. S. Grant. F. D. Grant. Nelly Grant. Jesse R. Grant.
U. S. Grant, Jr. Nellie G. Sartoris. Julia Grant. Ida Honoro Grant. U. S. Grant, Jr. Lizzie C. Grant.

steamer Indiana. Never was such demonstration of esteem and respect given a departing citizen. Distinguished men from all over the country assembled to bid him good-by. On reaching Liverpool a reception, hardly inferior to the demonstration that bade him godspeed at home, awaited him. The river Mersey was alive with vessels bearing the flags of all nations. The docks were lined with thousands, all eager to greet the great military genius, the ex-head of a powerful nation and a plain American citizen. In London he was received by the queen and the Prince of Wales and he afterward visited the queen at Windsor. Banquets, balls, receptions and other entertainments were given in his honor and the members of the aristocracy vied with one another in extending courtesies and hospitalities to the great American.

From England he went to the continent, and the greetings there from crowned heads and the common people were such as he had experienced in England. He next visited Italy, Egypt, the Holy Land, India and China. The Chinese paid him the greatest honors that had ever been bestowed on a foreigner. Prince Kung entertained him and he became the friend of the great Chinese, Li Hung Chang.

When Gen. Grant returned from his world's tour, his entire fortune did not amount to \$100,000. Looking about for a means of increasing his income, his attention was directed to the banking business in which his son Ulysses, together with Ferdinand Ward and James D. Fish, was engaged. Gen. Grant invested his \$100,000 in the business. In 1861 he bought a house in New York, where he afterward spent his winters. Affairs moved very smoothly for the general until, in 1863, he fell on an icy pavement and sustained injuries from the effects of which he never fully recovered. And then in May, 1864, came another blow. The firm of Grant & Ward failed, bankrupting the general and the entire Grant family, who had invested their money in the concern. Two of the partners in the business had been guilty of the most unblushing frauds. And then came out the shameful story of craft and guile in all its horrible proportions and it was seen that the honored name of Gen. Grant had been used to decoy hosts of friends and acquaintances to their own injury and his. After a little the world knew that his honor was unsullied. For a time Grant was in actual need of household expenses, but he directed his attention to writing his memoirs, knowing that their proceeds would be all he would have to leave to his wife and children.

Meantime the general's health was failing, and in 1864 severe throat complica-

Chinese, high and low, the rich and the poor, the obscure and the prominent—all swelled the crowds that in almost unending procession passed through the city hall to gaze on the pale features of the honored dead. It is estimated that 350,000 persons viewed the remains.

The Funeral Pageant.

And when on Saturday morning the funeral procession formed, its ranks to

march to Riverside Park, New York and neighboring cities had poured forth into the streets of the metropolis more than 1,000,000 spectators and mourners.

The funeral car, wherein reposed the remains of the dead captain, was drawn by twenty-four horses, each with black

receptions and other entertainments were given in his honor and the members of the aristocracy vied with one another in extending courtesies and hospitalities to the great American.

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tion reached to the ground, and led by a negro. One thousand regular troops, 10,000 of the State militia and citizen soldiers from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut helped swell the military parade. There were nearly 20,000 Union veterans of the war in line and camps of Confederate veterans turned out to honor the man who, great in war, was even greater in the hour of victory and of the day of peace. And to show that North and South were united in their sorrow over the grave of a hero two of the great Confederate generals of the war were pall-bearers at his funeral.

As the funeral cortège passed through New York's streets amid the mournful tolling of bells and the mournful sounds of drums, another procession—the naval—moved up the beautiful Hudson until the vessels anchored opposite the tomb prepared for the remains. And there with simple religious services and amid the booming of cannon on the Hudson the body of Gen. Grant was laid in the tomb.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

A Memorial, in Its Design and Setting.

One of the Greatest in the World.

In the interval between the death of Grant and his interment a Grant Monument Committee was formed to raise funds for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the great general.

In February, 1886, the Grant Monument Association was organized under an act of the New York Legislature. At

first money came in generously, but gradually the interest in the project lessened and in 1892 the fund with accumulated interest amounted to only \$150,000.

Meantime the design of the monument had been determined on and the plans called for a structure to cost between \$500,000 and \$600,000. Ground was

broken for the preliminary work April 27, 1891. In March, 1892, Gen. Horace Porter undertook the raising of further funds and so well did he succeed that April 27 the corner stone of the monu-

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

MOVEMENT MADE TO FURTHER EXTEND IT.

They regard our corn with favor—
Horrible North Dakota affair—Fitzburg has a tremendous and costly fire—Experience of San Salvador.

To Extend Commerce.
The United States consul general at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, reports to the Department of State a visit to that place from the delegation of the "Gulf and Interstate Transportation Company," appointed by the Governors of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. They were particularly impressed with the opportunities which exist for the corn trade. Corn is a favored food of the people of Mexico, where it is worth a Mexican dollar per bushel. The committees were introduced to the Mexican officials, who gave assurances of earnest co-operation in any movement for bettering the mutual interchange of agricultural products.

MILLIONS IN A FIRE.

Pittsburg Is Visited by the Worst Blaze Since 1845.

The greatest fire that has visited Pittsburg, Pa., since the memorable one of 1845 started shortly after midnight Sunday in the immense wholesale grocery establishment of Thomas C. Jenkins. Three large blocks, extending from Liberty to Penn avenue and from Fifth street to Sixth street, have been reduced to smoldering ruins. The loss will exceed \$4,000,000, and is well-covered by insurance. Among the buildings destroyed are Jenkins' wholesale grocery establishment, Horne's six-story dry goods establishment, Horne's once building, the Duquesne Theater, and the Methodist Book Concern. The fire started in the cellar of the Jenkins building, in a pile of barrels filled with waste paper. The flames were discovered by Watchman William Hunter while making his rounds on the third floor. He had smelled smoke earlier in the evening, but believed that it came from the outside, and had paid no attention to it.

DEADLY DYNAMITE.

Street Explosion in San Salvador Kills Many Persons.
Panama dispatch: A terrific explosion of dynamite in San Salvador Friday resulted in the destruction of two entire blocks of the city and caused the loss of many lives. Four wagons were being driven down one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, each loaded with several barrels of dynamite. In some unexplained manner one of the barrels of dynamite exploded with a deafening crash. In an instant every other barrel on the wagon had blown up. Then, with an awful roar, the dynamite on the three other wagons which were near exploded simultaneously. This last explosion was followed immediately by the crash of timbers and the two blocks of buildings opposite each other side of Concepcion street fell away like houses of cards in ruins.

DEED OF A FIEND.

North Dakota Man Attempts to Murder a Family.
Near Larimore, N. D., August 15, Saturday night, cut the throats of four children of Knute Hillstead, a farmer, and escaped. Of the victims, Thomas, aged 13 months, and Oscar, 4 years old, are dead, while Peter and Adolph, aged 15 and 11 years respectively, are not expected to recover. Norman went to the Hillstead home in the evening and asked to be allowed to remain all night. Hillstead was not at home. About 1 o'clock in the morning Norman knocked at the door of Mrs. Hillstead, who failed to respond, and becoming enraged Norman went upstairs, where the children were sleeping, and attacked them one after another with a razor. Mrs. Hillstead and two small children escaped from the house.

CASHIER IS ARRESTED.

David H. Hays of St. Louis Charged with Embezzeling \$15,000.
David H. Hays, for eighteen years cashier of the St. Louis, Mo., postoffice, was arrested, charged with the embezzlement of \$15,000. The accused waived examination and was held to the Federal grand jury in the sum of \$3,000. He is afflicted with heart disease and may not live to stand trial. The department officials at Washington say Hays is the only person involved in the case, and no other postal employee is concerned.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:
W. L. W. L.
Philadelphia . . . 8 1 Cleveland . . . 3 5
Baltimore . . . 1 Washington . . . 2 4
Cincinnati . . . 6 1 Brooklyn . . . 3 6
Louisville . . . 3 1 New York . . . 2 5
Pittsburg . . . 3 2 Chicago . . . 1 6
St. Louis . . . 3 6 Boston . . . 1 6

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:
W. L. W. L.
Indianapolis . . . 6 1 Detroit . . . 3 4
Columbus . . . 6 2 Kansas City . . . 3 6
Minneapolis . . . 6 3 Milwaukee . . . 3 6
St. Paul . . . 3 6 Grand Rapids . . . 0 8

Short Star for Dunlop.

Joseph R. Dunlop, proprietor of the Chicago Dispatch, who expected to be taken to the penitentiary Saturday, was given a four days' respite by direction of the President, in order that he might close up his business affairs.

Transvaal Investigation.

Before the parliamentary committee which has been inquiring into the Transvaal raid Joseph Chamberlain declared in the most explicit manner that neither he nor his colleagues had the slightest suspicion of anything in the nature of an armed invasion of the Transvaal.

Buried by a Cave-in.

Peter Erickson and Frank Me, two Finns, were killed in the Bunt mine of the Lake Superior Consolidated group at Hibbing, Minn., by being buried in a cave-in.

Many Die by Flood.

A terrible flood in the Cottonwood river suddenly engulfed West Guthrie, O. T., shortly after sunrise Wednesday morning. There is reason to believe that fully a score of persons were drowned. Hundreds were driven from their homes and many houses were swept away.

Osmian Pasha Recalled.

A special dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has recalled Osmian Pasha in order to avoid embarrassing Edhem Pasha.

Wheat Outlook Poor.

The Cincinnati Price Current publishes the following rather gloomy review of the wheat situation: "Wheat prices are about the same as in recent past as to

USED FOR PARTISAN PURPOSES.

Postal Department to Abolish Method of Delivery to Foreigners.
A practice that has existed for some years of delivering mails addressed to foreigners in the foreign labor colonies of the large cities in bulk to saloons and other places of general assemblage, there to be sorted over and handed out in the crowd, instead of delivering at the house addresses, is being generally complained of. The Avalanche alleges that in some cities, like Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago, a carrier acquainted with the foreign colony is employed, who, knowing the habits of the men, delivers their mail to their lodging places, and that during the campaign of last year there were instances where advantage was taken of the crowds so congregated to make partisan speeches and otherwise manipulating politics while distributing the letters. The matter has vexed the Postoffice Department and the Civil Service Commission, and Assistant Postmaster General Heath has about decided on a step which may put an end to the trouble.

DEBOE FOR SENATOR.

W. J. Deboe was on Wednesday elected United States Senator from Kentucky, the vote stood:

AMBUSHED THE SPANIARDS.

Cuban Insurgent Won a Victory in the Purgatori Hills.

The engagement the Spanish had with Gen. Rodriguez in the Purgatori Hills, which was reported as a decisive Spanish victory, turns out to have been the reverse. The Spanish columns encountered the insurgents and attacked, sharply, relying on their superior force. The rebels retreated toward their camp and succeeded in playing their old trick of drawing the Spanish into an ambuscade. Gen. Castillo arrived with reinforcements while Rodriguez was engaging the Spanish and fell on their flank. The fighting lasted five hours, and in killed, wounded and prisoners the Spanish lost 250 men. News comes from Santiago to Cuba that 200 volunteers, headed by a priest and a prominent physician, have joined the insurgents because they were dissatisfied with the conduct of the Spanish authorities and believed that Garcia would succeed in maintaining his supremacy in the eastern province. The situation at Banes, continues to command attention. Four cruisers and several gunboats have been ordered there to land a force to march on the port from the direction of Holquin. The rebel force in and near Banes is estimated at 3,000. Gen. Weyler came quietly back to Havana, after a six weeks' trip to Santa Clara, during which, if he accomplished anything from a military standpoint, the fact has been most effectively concealed. From Matanzas and other towns in Havana, Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio, comes news that starvation and disease are on the increase. Last Monday night Cuban patriots entered the fortified seaport of Tunas de Zaza, raided the opening of any festival was ever more gayly dressed than were the red brick houses of Nashville in honor of the dedication of the exposition.

From every quiet old Southern mansion, from every public building, from every store, and from the windows of the humblest cottage flags and banners fluttered in honor of the opening. The city was buried in a rainbow, which had vari-colored shoots spreading throughout business.

At Ottumwa, Iowa, the river rose a foot during Sunday night, and is now higher than at any time since 1876. The damage will be enormous. The Burlington road, which had been kept open with a mighty effort, gave up at 11 o'clock, cutting off main line communication between Chicago and Denver. Of the six railroads the only train moving were the Wabash, from the south, and the Milwaukee, from the north. Even the right of way fences in many cases are out of sight on the Rock Island and Burlington roads for miles. It is believed the tracks are washed entirely away. Even when the water recedes it will take days to re-establish communication. All near-by towns report conditions as bad. The water flowed across the business portion of South Ottumwa and people were in a panic. Hundreds of men were put to work on the levee at the west end of the city.

WANTS CLEVELAND IN 1900.

Mr. Bayard Says He Would Rejoice to See Grover Again President.

A dispatch from London says: Ex-Ambassador Bayard was much interested in the report of the Reform Club dinner in New York and ex-President Cleveland's speech. When asked for his views with regard to Mr. Cleveland for President in 1900, he said: "So far as my own preference goes, however, and my regard for the welfare of the United States is concerned, I should rejoice to see Mr. Cleveland again in the presidential chair. Mr. Cleveland is the logical leader of the Democracy, and if, as is entirely probable, there should be no leaders, so capable as Mr. Cleveland to take the helm in 1900, I would be one of the first to ask him to enter again upon the onerous task."

Perish by Scores.

Private letters to Havana from the interior of Cuba report wholesale starvation.

Some of the cases are especially heartbreaking. Children are dying in the streets of Matanzas and babies have been found dead in the arms of their exhausted mothers. A correspondent who has been through the province of Pinar del Rio has seen whole villages of living skeletons, in bark huts, praying for death to release them from their suffering. Gen. Weyler is seizing the cattle of the citizens for the use of the troops in Santa Clara, Italo Rubio, an American citizen, lost twenty-one head of cattle in that way. When he complained to the Spanish authorities and demanded pay for them he was told that he was impudent to ask Spain to pay for what the insurgents take with impunity. A guerrilla corps raised and armed and mounted by Spanish and Americans, numbering 15,000, had been sent to the city, but Weyler ordered all the meat sent to Manzanillo for the soldiers. He declared in an interview, to believe that the Hawaiian Reciprocity treaty would be abrogated. His confidence in such an outcome, he said, was due to the fact that right and reason were on the side of those who favored the discontinuance of the existing convention. "Reciprocity," he said, "means an exchange of benefits that have some approach to being equal on both sides. No one I believe will attempt to controvert such an interpretation of the term. Now I claim and existing fact will be put out fully, that the treaty in force between this country and Hawaii is reciprocal in name only and that all the advantages arising under it are enjoyed by Hawaii, rather than the foreigners residing there."

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New Greek Ministry.

The Greek Cabinet has been reorganized, with Halli, leader of the former opposition and ex-Premier, at its head.

Excitement at Athens subsided on news of the changes.

On Thursday the Turks began their attack upon the Greeks' position at Thermos.

At Milwaukee, fire destroyed the Schmidt Hotel, a four-story building at 123 Huron street, at 3:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime,

\$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping prime,

\$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to 70c;

to 15c; rye, 2c, 30c to 35c; butter,

choice creamery, 15c to 17c; eggs, fresh,

8c to 9c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to

30c; broom corn, common growth to choice,

green huri, 2c to 5c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to

\$3.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25;

sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; corn, 2c to 25c;

wheat, No. 2, 2c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 17c

to 25c; rye, 2c, 30c to 35c; butter,

choice creamery, 15c to 17c; eggs, fresh,

8c to 9c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to

30c; broom corn, common growth to choice,

green huri, 2c to 5c per bushel.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs,

\$2.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.25;

wheat, No. 2, 2c to 30c; corn, No. 2, 17c

to 25c; rye, 2c, 30c to 35c; butter,

choice creamery, 15c to 17c; eggs, fresh,

8c to 9c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to

30c; broom corn, common growth to choice,

green huri, 2c to 5c per bushel.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs,

\$2.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.25;

wheat, No. 2, 2c to 30c; corn, No. 2, 17c

to 25c; rye, 2c, 30c to 35c; butter,

choice creamery, 15c to 17c; eggs, fresh,

8c to 9c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to

30c; broom corn, common growth to choice,

green huri, 2c to 5c per bushel.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs,

\$2.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$5.25;

wheat, No. 2, red, 2c to 30c; corn, No. 2, 17c

to 25c; rye, 2c, 30c to 35c; butter,

choice creamery, 15c to 17c; eggs, fresh,

8c to 9c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to

30c; broom corn, common growth to choice,

green huri, 2c to 5c per bushel.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, 92c to 93c;

corn, No. 2, mixed, 2c to 26c; oats, No. 2, white, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 36c; clover seed, \$4.30 to \$4.35.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, spring, 72c

to 73c; corn, No. 3, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, white, 21c to 23c; barley, No. 2, 25c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 37c; pork, mutton,

sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50;

hams, \$2.25 to \$2.50; hams, \$2.25 to \$2.50;

lamb, \$2.25 to \$2.50; butter, 15c to 18c;

choice creamery, 15c to 18c; eggs, West.,

8c to 9c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to

30c; broom corn, common growth to choice,

green huri, 2c to

MANY MILLIONS MORE.

INCREASE OF \$140,000,000 IN CIRCULATION.

Treasury Figures Show Money to Be More Plentiful—Bad Year for the Free Silver Cause—General Business Revival Now in Evidence.

All in 100-Cent Dollars.

Special Washington correspondence: People who assumed last fall that the United States has not enough money will be interested to know that the money in circulation to-day in the United States is nearly 140 million dollars greater than a year ago. The treasury figures show the circulation April 1, 1897, to be \$1,669,000,694, and that of April 1, 1896, \$1,528,463.

In all the news from Japan about the adoption of the gold standard, there is not a word to indicate any complaint on the part of the people. The Japs, who were pointed to by the silver people during the late campaign as the shrewdest business people of the world, are now adopting the gold standard without a murmur apparently from anybody. Probably there are no silver mine-owners in Japan. This has been a chilly year all around for the silver cause. The population of the nations which have rejected the silver standard in the past ten years is more than three times as great as that of all those taking this step during the ten years previous. From 1885 to 1895 the nations which adopted the gold standard were: Egypt, Roumania, Austria-Hungary and Santo Domingo, having an aggregate population at that time of 50 million people. The nations which have abandoned the silver standard in the past year are: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Chile, Peru, Japan and Russia, with an aggregate population of 180 million, to say nothing of China, with her 400 million, which has gone a long distance toward the adoption of the gold standard.

The South and Protection.

The Democrats, when they want the products of their sections protected, speak of the rates proposed as a "revenue duty." Nevertheless, they are perfectly willing to accept the rates of the Dingley bill, which everybody knows and recognizes as a thoroughly protective measure. The Texans make no objection to the Dingley rates; people in the South and Florida approve the rates on sugar, and those of South Carolina applaud the rice tariff and want a duty placed on cotton, and so on through the South. In all these cases they insist that the particular duty they ask is only a "revenue" rate. Nevertheless they know that the figures named are a part of the protective system of the Dingley bill.

Prosperity Cannot Come at Once.

Members of Congress are receiving complaints from various sections that the business revival is not as rapid as expected. It should be remembered, however, that nothing so unsettles business as the pendancy of a tariff measure affecting imports of articles of all classes. The manufacturer is unable to enter intelligently upon manufacturing operations, and the dealer is utterly unable to place orders with the manufacturer until the rates of duty upon goods are determined. Thus there can be no activity in the manufacturing lines until the tariff bill becomes a law, and without activity in these lines the prosperity which other industries would feel therefrom, of course, cannot be realized. Manufacturers are all willing to know just what rates the Dingley bill will, when it becomes a law, impose upon goods coming into competition with them. Until they know this they cannot enter upon large manufacturing operations, nor can business men give them orders until they know what the rates on foreign goods are to be. It is this fact, and this only, which is regarding the business activity expected under the new administration, and those who feel disappointed that it has not come to the extent they hoped should take this fact into consideration. When the factories are able to start up at full time with full wages the farmers and others dependent upon the business which comes from manufacturing activity will feel the result.

Country Flooded with Foreign Goods.

Millions of dollars' worth of foreign goods still come into the New York market every day. Importers are still bringing shipload after shipload, upon the claim that they were ordered prior to April 1, and can thus come in under the Wilson low rates. This means that the country is being so overstocked with foreign-made goods that months must elapse after the adoption of the Dingley law before manufacturers will find a home market for their products. This is the explanation of the delay in the revival of business activity of which some unthinking people are complaining. Commenting on this, the Washington Post (Democratic) says: "It is an indubitable fact that there has been a great improvement in business since the election, but people who expect complete revival of business before the tariff rates and schedules are settled are insanely optimistic. Doubt as to tariff schedules is always demoralizing to manufacturers."

The Populists and the Lobbyists.

The saddest lot of people in Washington just now are the Populists; the maddest lot are the lobbyists. And when you get the saddest and the maddest people co-operating they make some noise at least.

That is what's the matter with the "statesmen" who are nagging Speaker Reed because he refuses to appoint committees in the House. The lobbyists want committees appointed so that they can begin their usual work upon Congress in behalf of their various jobs. Why the Populists want them appointed the reader can infer. It seems scarcely probable, however, that the combined pressure of lobbyists, Populists and the section of the Democracy which is co-operating with them will be successful in driving Speaker Reed to the selection of his committees or the announcement of them before the close of the session.

The Most Anxious Lot.

The most anxious lot of people in Washington just now is made up of the representatives of the great interests desiring to control the final shape of the tariff bill. The sugar trust and

other great organizations which were successful in manipulating the Democratic bill in their interests are hovering about, still hoping to get some crumbs of comfort out of the Finance Committee of the Senate. They admit that the bill is far less advantageous to them than the present law, and their only hope is for some amendments by the Senate Committee or the Senate, but they add that there is little probability of that. However, with the enormous interests at stake they can afford to fight to the last, for it is generally recognized that no tariff bill before Congress for many years has struck so hard a blow at trusts and combinations as does this one.

A. B. CARSONS.

Another Convert to Gold Standard.

The associated press dispatch from Lima, the capital of Peru, printed in our news column yesterday, said: "The Peruvian Government has suspended the coining of silver at the Government mint, and has issued a prohibition against the importation of silver coins after the tenth of May next." Thus another mile post in the world's progress has been reached. Since the first of the year Russia, Japan and Peru have in quick succession abandoned the free coining of silver. These nations, scarcely pretending to keep abreast with American progress and enlightenment, have come to see in advance of many of our own people the simplest truth that the old ratios between gold and silver cannot be maintained with free coining.

The coining has been suspended in order to protect the silver already coined and in the hands of the people. With a limited amount of half-dollar dollars in circulation a nation with a fairly good credit can maintain them at an equality with gold in the market. Peru, by her action in suspending silver coining and by prohibiting the importation of foreign silver coin, proclaims to her people that she is going to protect the integrity of her currency and make every dollar of it "as good as gold." She is not only following the example of all the greater nations of the earth, but such of her sister countries to the south of us as Brazil, Chile and Bolivia. —Macon Telegraph (Dem.).

Good News for American Labor.

Idle Labor in New York.

The following estimate given by the New York Journal on Feb. 13, 1897, is a fitting tribute to the effect of free trade upon American labor during the declining days of the free trade administration. It gives the number of unemployed persons in New York City as follows:

Painters	4,000
Carpenters	4,000
Plumbers	2,000
Steam fitters	2,000
Granite cutters	2,000
Architectural iron workers	1,000
Hausmiths	2,000
Granite polishers	1,000
Bluestone cutters	500
Pavers	400
Asphalt workers	500
Stone setters	800
Dock workers	1,500
Masons	2,000
Masons' helpers	2,000
Bricklayers and helpers	5,500
Cement masons	800
Cementitious building trades	7,000
Laborers	15,000
Clothing trades	10,000
Cigarmakers	8,000
Cabinet makers	1,000
Piano makers	1,000
Miscellaneous indoor trades, including clerks and bookkeepers	16,000
Total	90,000

Half Century's Experience.

For half a century this country has attempted, by fits and starts, to protect its ships in the foreign trade by the English system of subsidies. What has been the result? Whenever we seriously begin that system England doubles the subsidies paid to her ships competing with ours, if that is not sufficient to enable them to beat us, then she increases their subsidies still more. In a little while, it has been found, the American people get tired of this kind of warfare, they look more and more fixedly at the outgoing money from the national treasury, forgetful of the benefit the nation derives from owning its own ships, keeping their earnings in our own country, and giving employment to our own people in all parts of the country. The next thing is the repeal of the subsidy; then we see the ships that have depended upon the subsidy laid up, their owners ruined; building stops; foreign ship-owners come in and gobble up the freight, fortified and entrenched by their own Government aid, and Americans are driven out of the business. That has been our experience during the last half of the present century.

A Word About Wages.

We have an industrial system in this country which makes it the object of attack from all other countries. Our wages are much higher than in any other country, and the unit of all values here is the daily wage. It enters into and forms a part of the value of all stored labor in the shape of products, buildings and other property. Diminish the daily wage and you immediately diminish the value of stored labor for new buildings can be erected and things produced at a much less cost. Cheaper transportation has a ten-

dency to reduce to a dead level the wages of the entire world, for the products of the cheaper labor are thus brought into competition with the products of the dearer labor. Free trade would inflict greater injury upon them than the present law, and their only hope is for some amendments by the Senate Committee or the Senate, but they add that there is little probability of that. However, with the enormous interests at stake they can afford to fight to the last, for it is generally recognized that no tariff bill before Congress for many years has struck so hard a blow at trusts and combinations as does this one.

A. B. CARSONS.

Gold Increasing.

Among the countries that lost gold last year were England, to the extent of \$50,000,000, France \$12,500,000, and Holland \$5,000,000. The United States gained in gold \$2,500,000, Russia \$10,000,000, and Austria \$10,000,000. The world is getting new gold from the mines so fast, and piling it up to the use in Government and private vaults, that the time is here now when its value, as compared with the staple products and with wages, will begin to be materially lowered. The process will from now on be gradual, but it will be certain. As we have said several times before, the good times in this country in the next decade or score of years will be both actual and apparent—the latter for some purposes as beneficial as the former, and for other reasons dangerous. The apparent prosperity will be due to the falling value of gold, and to the reduction in interest rates, and the consequent comparative rise in all prices. Watch and see if the prediction does not come true. It must do so in the nature of things.—Salem (Ore.) Statesman.

Which Do You Prefer?

Protection and prosperity are synonymous terms, just as free trade and failure seem to accord with each other. This nation has adopted protection for its land industries and they have prospered beyond those of any other nation. We have turned our ships on the sea over to the free competition of foreign ships, and they have been sold off or laid up until they are almost unknown in the ports of the world. But once we protect our ships, just as we do our land industries, and by the same instrument—the tariff. Protection caused prosperity then, just as free trade has caused failure now. How much longer shall we suffer free trade to destroy our shipping, to perpetuate a monopoly in carrying our foreign commerce for foreign ships? When the tariff does for American ships what it does for our earlier history, then everything American will prosper. Prosperity will not stop at the seaboard as it does now.

A Forty Pound Suit of Clothes.

A suit of clothes weighing forty pounds would be a novelty. Yet it is apparently the sort of suit which Prof. Wilson contemplates for the average American individual. He argues, in his newspaper articles at so much per column for the New York Herald, that the tariff placed on wool by the Dingley bill will add at least 20 per cent. to the cost of a suit of clothes. Since an increase of 20 per cent. in the price of a suit of clothes means an increase of probably \$5 in its cost, and the proposed duty on wool is 12 cents per pound, Mr. Wilson must calculate that forty pounds of wool would be used in the manufacture of a suit of clothes. This is a fair sample of the misleading and absurd propositions upon which the free traders build their theories and sometimes get into office.

Why the Wheels Don't Move.

Manufacturers are all waiting to know just what rates the Dingley bill will, when it becomes a law, impose upon goods coming into competition with them. Until they know this they cannot enter upon large manufacturing operations, nor can business men give them orders until they know what the rates on foreign goods are to be. It is this fact, and this only, which is regarding the business activity expected under the new administration.

Minor State Matters.

Luther Potter, living about four miles south of Merrill, committed suicide by hanging.

The Kalamazoo City Council made a cut of 5 per cent. on every salaried officer of the city. This makes a saving of about \$3,000.

Mrs. Sarah Hyslop, a prominent and well-known lady, died at Flint, aged 90 years. Deceased was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1807 and came to Michigan in 1837 where she has since resided.

Willard Tansley, who jumped from a C. & G. T. train near the Grand Trunk junction west of Port Huron about a week ago, died at the hospital as a result of his injuries. Tansley was stealing a ride, intending to get to Chicago. He lost an arm and also sustained severe injuries about his head which caused his death.

Effect of Diversified Industries.

Diversification of industries increases the demand for protection. Southern men have, during the recent tariff discussions, demanded protection for every product of the South.

Mississippi asked for protection for cotton and lumber, Louisiana for sugar and rice, Florida for oranges and tobacco, South Carolina for rice and cotton, North Carolina for various minerals, Georgia and Alabama for the products of their factories, Texas for cotton and wool, Tennessee for iron and coal, Kentucky for hemp and tobacco, Virginia for iron and tobacco. With a continued increase in diversification of industries the protective sentiment in the South will increase as it has in the North.

Bryan is still keeping up his fight on the Cleveland wing of his party. He attacked them viciously in his Jefferson's birthday speech. He knows that the continuation of this war between the factions of his party is the life of his personal notoriety, and is willing to sacrifice party to self every time.

Doctor Dingley Doses Johnnie.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Death and Destruction in a Storm Omer—Murderous Act of a Vicious Convict—Horrible Tragedy at Williamson—Queer Tax Title Suit.

Wrecked by the Wind.

A cyclone struck the edge of Omer Saturday evening. It completely demolished the general store of W. R. Clouston, a two-story frame building. On the second floor lived Mrs. John T. Bales, who was receiving a visit from her brother, John F. Cannally, representing a Toledo mercantile house. With Clouston they were in the building when it collapsed, but all escaped serious injury excepting Clouston, who received a blow on the head which may result fatally. Clouston's barn and outbuildings were also blown down. The residence of Fred Hagley and wife, an aged couple, was completely wiped off the earth, there not being a board left to mark its location. Hagley and wife were carried into the air to a height of sixty feet and are fatally injured.

Through a Tax Title.

Randolph Willis, a Thetford township man, has filed a bill in the Circuit Court at Flint asking that a tax title deed to forty acres of land be set aside, as he alleges it was obtained through fraud and misrepresentation. A small tax of \$182 was allowed to go unpaid and the land was sold and bid off at the sale by Austin Griffen of Port Huron. In 1894 the land was leased by Willis to Harris, who still occupies it. Griffen informed Willis that he had a tax title to his farm and offered to quit claim for \$30. Willis communicated this fact to his tenant Harris, who claimed he could buy it for less money. Willis claims he furnished the money and sent Harris to redeem the title for him, but instead, he alleges, Harris procured the deed to the land in his own name. Shortly afterwards Harris had the house insured for \$175 and a few months thereafter it went up in smoke. Harris has not yet received his insurance money and some interesting developments are expected soon.

Becomes Her Aged Victim.

When Alfred Haney, a young laborer residing in the village of Williamson, sixteen miles east of Lansing, went home to dinner the other day he was horrified to find the bloody head of his aged mother, Marie Haney, on a platter on the dining table, while her mutilated body lay on the floor. While he was summoning help neighbors detected fire in the house and found that the body had been saturated with kerosene oil and set on fire. The flames were extinguished before the body was burned to any extent. Investigation established the fact that the dead was committed by young Mrs. Haney, who has given evidence of a deranged mind for some time. Application had been made for her commitment to an asylum and her case was to be acted upon by the authorities next day. She admits the killing, but gives no reason for it. She had the old woman, who was 80 years of age, with an ax and chopped her head off. The murderer is 32 years old.

Stabbed in Prison.

Thomas Cleary, a convict at the Jackson prison, fatally stabbed another convict, Thomas Campbell. It was just after the breakfast bell had rung, and the men in the west-cell block were forming in line. Cleary stepped out of line, and up to two or three men where Campbell stood. Without a word he flashed a large jackknife and made a desperate lunge at Campbell, stabbing him in the left side. The affair happened so quickly that no one knew what was going on, and had time to interfere until Campbell fell, bleeding from his wound. He was taken to the prison hospital and Cleary locked in his cell. The prison physician dressed the wounds and, believed, they will prove fatal. "I have been getting the worst of it," was the only explanation Cleary gave for his murderous act. That expression is common among complaining convicts and the officials say it is usually imaginary.

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The Holland and Saugatuck Electric Railway Company will begin work at once and expects to run cars by Aug. 1.

The franchise as amended by Attorney C. M. Humphrey of Ironwood, representing Chicago capitalists, and City Attorney George Kollen and the Common Council, representing the city, was accepted by both sides. The road will reach the lake resorts and tap the fruit belt.

The will of Edward Henkel, a wealthy young wholesale grocer of Detroit, is being contested in the Circuit Court on an appeal from the probate court. Mr. Henkel was killed by being crushed between his steam-yacht and a dock at Port Huron. His will bequeathed all his property to his second wife, nee Anna Greenway, formerly an employee of the Henkel & Sons' establishment. The contestant is Mr. Henkel's first wife, from whom he was divorced on account of incompatibility, and by whom he had three children.

Wm. E. Harper has been arrested in Toledo on suspicion of knowing about the murder of Lafayette Ladd and brought to Adrian. Harper denies that he was

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1867.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Peru is abandoning the silver standard. It is too great an injury to her people.

This time last year the American people were anxious about the gold reserve. It seems like ancient history.

More than thirty southern representatives supported the protective tariff bill, an experience heretofore unknown in the tariff history of the United States.—Bay City Tribune.

The G. A. R. encampment has unanimously elected Col. T. A. Bliss, of Saginaw, department commander. This is a splendid tribute to a brave soldier and a popular citizen.—Bay City Tribune.

Why should Grover Cleveland complain about the Republican Congress changing the tariff law? He wasn't for the present law. He denounced it as perfidious, and refused to sign it, and had not courage enough to veto it.—Cincinnati Enquirer (Item).

While Mr. Bryan was railing about the country jollifying over the municipal election results in Ohio, Chicago, and New Jersey, the Omaha voters went to the polls and piled up a big Republican majority. Mr. Bryan should play closer to his base.—Washington Post.

The completed official canvass gives the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court a plurality of 71,514, and a majority over all of 26,637. That will do for an off year.—The Prohibition vote of the State fell down to 8,000, about one-third of what it was a few years ago.—Detroit Journal.

The New York Press characterizes the Dingley Bill as the "first farmer's tariff." "The Republican party," it adds, "has already placed the factory beside the field, and thus given the field the home market for its products, and now proposes to open the markets of other parts of the world to the field as well."

Amid all the comments and criticisms on the Dingley tariff bill, nobody yet has ventured to brand it with "perfidy and dishonor," and there is reason to expect that when the measure is completed it will be in such a shape that the President will not be ashamed to sign it.—New York Tribune.

Gov. Pingree yesterday removed all anxieties fears regarding one important state appointment by nominating Joseph L. Cox, of Battle Creek, for labor commissioner. He not only selected a good man for the place, but he did a very wise thing in finally deciding not to go out of the State for his man. The Governor also made some other very good nominations yesterday, which the Senate will no doubt promptly confirm.—Det. Journal.

The talk by many Democrats that the Dingley bill's duties will be "prohibitive" is arrant nonsense. Revenue is an urgent requirement of the bill, and prohibitive duties do not yield revenue. The Republicans in Congress understand the situation, and their leaders have had a good deal of experience in tariff framing. When they say, as they do, that their bill will yield sufficient revenue to meet the expenditures of the government, reasonable persons, irrespective of party, believe them.—Globe Democrat.

In the face of the official returns of the state election Monday, April 15th, the Demo-pop silverites are entitled to all the consolation they can get from their victories in some of the cities of the state where local issues and not party politics controlled. Compared with the vote cast the Republican party won a greater victory than they won last fall in the presidential contest. Judge Long's plurality for justice of the Supreme Court was about 71,000, while his majority over all opposing candidates was over 30,000. A large majority of the people of Michigan believe in protection and an honest dollar.—Cheboygan Tribune.

Have You a Cold?

If so, then, instead of taking so much quinine and other strong medicine, take a pleasant and mild stomach and bowel remedy, which will cleanse the system and you will be surprised how quickly the cold will leave you. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will do this better than any other. Trial size 10c (10 doses 10c), larger sizes 50c and \$1.00, at L. Fournier's.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

—o—

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1867.

President McKinley returned from his trip to New York much benefited by the temporary change of scene, and very much pleased with his reception in that city, and with the ceremonies attending the dedication of the monument to Gen. Grant, in which he was a distinguished participant.

The Republicans of the Senate Finance committee will present the amended Dingley tariff bill to the full committee the first of next week and the date which the bill will be reported to the Senate depends entirely upon the tactics of the Democratic members of the committee. They say that they have no intention of delaying the reporting of the bill longer than is necessary for them to digest the amendments, but there are circumstances which have aroused the suspicion of many, that they do not intend to hurry themselves in "digesting" the amendments. However, it is not exactly fair to accuse them in advance.

Republicans generally are pleased that the Kentucky legislature has elected a Republican Senator, but those from Kentucky who are applicants for Federal offices are especially pleased, because all Kentucky appointments had been held up on account of the legislative deadlock. Although the vote of Senator Deboe will not make a republican majority in the Senate and was not needed to assure the passage of the Dingley tariff bill, he will get a warm welcome from his Republican colleagues in that body.

Both branches of Congress met yesterday, but in accordance with the agreement made last week adjourned without transacting any business, until Monday. There was not a large attendance in either House or Senate, as many Senators and Representatives have not returned from New York.

When Secretary Gage took charge of the Treasury department he found a rule in force by which all official letters prepared in all the bureaus of the department for the signature of the Secretary or of any of the Assistant Secretaries, must be first sent to the chief clerk. This rule was made so that Logan Carlisle, who was chief clerk, could examine every important official letter sent out by the Treasury while his father was Secretary, but Secretary Gage could not see that any good purpose was served by such a method, so he promptly abolished the rule as soon as his attention was called to it, and the present chief clerk is very glad of it, as he thinks he has quite enough to do without attempting to supervise all of the official correspondence.

At the Grant birthday celebration of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., Pension Commissioner Evans made a speech in which he clearly outlined the policy he intends to pursue in the management of the Pension Bureau. He said: "In my official position I find myself confronted by grave responsibilities. But I want to say, I shall endeavor to do my duty to the old soldiers. I am not here to send spies through the land to see how I can prevent giving pensions to old soldiers. I simply want the government to do its duty by the old soldiers, the men who saved this nation. I want to grant them such pensions as the law allows. We do not want any hair-splitting over these pension cases, but at the same time we do not want the machine to run away with us. As a public servant I shall strive to do my duty both to the government and my old comrades, with a full appreciation of the responsibilities involved in the performance." The representatives of Hawaii in Washington have become alarmed at the fight that is being made on the reciprocity treaty, and Mr. Thurston, who is in this country as a special commissioner from the government of Hawaii, has presented a long and carefully prepared statement to the Senate Finance committee opposing abrogation of the treaty. According to Mr. Thurston, the debtor and credit columns between the United States and Hawaii since the reciprocity treaty has been in effect stand as follows: Hawaii duties remitted on American products \$21,000,000; profits made by Americans from freights, commissions, ship building, insurance, sugar and merchandising, \$52,251,396; existing property acquired by Americans \$13,731,544; making a total of the accrued benefits to the U. S. of \$116,982,940. And against this he charges \$55,896,241, the amount of duties remitted by the United States on Hawaii products, which gives a balance in favor of the United States of \$61,083,699. As it is the general belief that the annexation of Hawaii is only a question of time, it is not likely that the reciprocity treaty will be abrogated, although most persons regard Mr. Thurston's figures as considerably exaggerated as to our financial benefit thereunder. There are weightier reasons than dollars and cents why this country must either own or control Hawaii.

Frank Love is cleaning five acres more to put in wheat this Fall. Fred Sholts has his field pens sown. He has another hand this summer.

Frank Shafer talks of a trip South this Spring. "There is quite an attraction as far south as Roscommon, Hey, Frank?"

C. D. Vincent who has been quite sick, and confined to his bed from an attack of La Grippe, at John Love's, was in Cheney the other day. Chas. looks rather light for heavy work this Spring.

A. J. Stilwell says, get out of the way, I am going to farm it this summer! That is the stuff, Ab. Show us what you can do.

Ed. Connelly says he intends to farm some this coming Summer.

It looks as if the farmers in this township intend to plant quite a number of acres more of corn than heretofore. They are beginning to think that corn pays better than any other crop they can put in the ground. Potatoes have been a dead loss to some, especially those who had no stock to feed them to. Those who had stock made good use of them, making their other feed go much further. Your humble correspondent believes that potatoes are worth twenty cents per bushel to feed cows, by putting a little bran on them. Cows that give milk, do splendidly.

ROVER.

AT COST!

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY*GOODS,*CLOTHING,*SHOES*AND
FURNISHINGS,

Will be sold at COST, for the above mentioned days, only.

R. MEYERS.

Get our Handbill for Prices.

Additional Local Matter.

A cup of the celebrated White House Coffee will relieve that distress in your stomach. Try it at Claggett's.

DIED.—At the home of her grandfather, F. P. Richardson, of South Branch, April 28th, Iva Aven, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Snellenberger, aged one year and three months.

Why do you mourn for Iva? She's reached that better land. She's slaying with the angels. Near the throne at God's right hand. You know that now forever. She's from sin and sorrow free. Look up and smile, dear parents. Your Iva waits for thee.

She's waiting now up yonder, With those that have gone before. She will be the first to meet you. When you reach that other shore.

A Kansas Minister.

Rev. L. S. Coulton, of Circleville, Ks., says: "Dr. Warner:—Your White Wine of Tar-Syrup has been in my family, and found to be all and even more than you claim for it. It is a speedy cure for all throat and lung diseases.

Judge Items.

Backward spring or winter, which will you have?

Mabel Body is the only scholar at Buck's school house.

Rufus Edmunds called on Geo. F. Owen, last Friday.

The plows were all going before the rain, last week.

G. F. Owen called on Chas. Johnson and C. B. Johnson, Sunday.

Wm. Hunter has located in Maple Forest. Will had the misfortune to lose a fine steer, last week.

Miss Lotta Owens went to Grayling, where she will visit a few days, and then will go to Flint, to visit relatives.

It Grows.

As a cure for constipation and indigestion Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin grows rapidly in favor where introduced. Children love its taste, for it is so pleasant. Trial size 10c. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. L. Fourner.

Center Plains Items.

EDITOR AVALANCHE.—Sir, allow me the privilege through your valuable paper to say that the farmers of Center Plains, are awake, and up and stirring.

I. M. Sibley is just pushing his new barn right along. It looks grand. It stands where the one that was burnt two years ago, stood.

O. Redden has a new house almost done on Sec. 21, which he intends to get right into.

Capstan Streitmatter has his new barn about completed, and it sets off Pley Hill, in great shape.

Geo. Thayer, of Owosso, has purchased and moved on the place that once belonged to Geo. W. Love, dec.

From all appearances he has come to stay. He brought a good horse team, two cows, pigs and chickens, and grain enough to feed his team until he grows some more. Let them come!

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Fred Sholts has his field pens sown. He has another hand this summer.

Frank Shafer talks of a trip South this Spring. "There is quite an attraction as far south as Roscommon, Hey, Frank?"

C. D. Vincent who has been quite sick, and confined to his bed from an attack of La Grippe, at John Love's, was in Cheney the other day. Chas. looks rather light for heavy work this Spring.

A. J. Stilwell says, get out of the way, I am going to farm it this summer! That is the stuff, Ab. Show us what you can do.

Ed. Connelly says he intends to farm some this coming Summer.

It looks as if the farmers in this township intend to plant quite a number of acres more of corn than heretofore. They are beginning to think that corn pays better than any other crop they can put in the ground. Potatoes have been a dead loss to some, especially those who had no stock to feed them to. Those who had stock made good use of them, making their other feed go much further.

Your humble correspondent believes that potatoes are worth twenty cents per bushel to feed cows, by putting a little bran on them. Cows that give milk, do splendidly.

ROVER.

AT COST!

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY*GOODS,*CLOTHING,*SHOES*AND

FURNISHINGS,

Will be sold at COST, for the above mentioned days, only.

R. MEYERS.

Get our Handbill for Prices.

Additional Local Matter.

A cup of the celebrated White House Coffee will relieve that distress in your stomach. Try it at Claggett's.

DIED.—At the home of her grandfather, F. P. Richardson, of South Branch, April 28th, Iva Aven, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Snellenberger, aged one year and three months.

Why do you mourn for Iva? She's reached that better land. She's slaying with the angels. Near the throne at God's right hand.

You know that now forever. She's from sin and sorrow free. Look up and smile, dear parents. Your Iva waits for thee.

She's waiting now up yonder, With those that have gone before. She will be the first to meet you. When you reach that other shore.

A Kansas Minister.

Rev. L. S. Coulton, of Circleville, Ks., says: "Dr. Warner:—Your White Wine of Tar-Syrup has been in my family, and found to be all and even more than you claim for it. It is a speedy cure for all throat and lung diseases.

Judge Items.

Backward spring or winter, which will you have?

Mabel Body is the only scholar at Buck's school house.

Rufus Edmunds called on Geo. F. Owen, last Friday.

The plows were all going before the rain, last week.

G. F. Owen called on Chas. Johnson and C. B. Johnson, Sunday.

Wm. Hunter has located in Maple Forest. Will had the misfortune to lose a fine steer, last week.

Miss Lotta Owens went to Grayling, where she will visit a few days, and then will go to Flint, to visit relatives.

It Grows.

As a cure for constipation and indigestion Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin has been in my family, and found to be all and even more than you claim for it. It is a speedy cure for all throat and lung diseases.

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The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR:

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Have you stopped to think that July 4th comes on the 5th, this year?

The noblest Ladies Walking Hats in town, at Rosenthal's.

The fragrant trailing arbutus is in bloom and adorns many a home.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for fishing-tackle of all descriptions.

Mrs. Thos. Webb, and son, of Frederic, were in town Monday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

P. M. Braden went to Detroit, Monday, for a week of business.

Ladies, see the new Tailor-made Suits and Skirts, at Rosenthal's.

John Higgins, of Frederic, made a business trip to Detroit, Monday.

The largest line of Ladies' Oxfords ever shown in Grayling, at Claggett's.

H. Feldhauser, of Blaine, returned from Washburn County, last week, with a fine horse.

The nicest line of Wash Goods ever shown in Grayling, at Rosenthal's.

Frank Craig leaves on Monday to begin work in Neilson & Little's gallery in Grayling.—Lewiston Journal.

For Alabastine go to Braden & Forbes.

Miss Ettie Richardson, of South Branch, was visiting friends in the village, last Saturday.—Ros. News.

Dining Chairs from five dollars up, at Braden & Forbes.

J. Hoyt and family left on last Tuesday for their farm in Otsego County.

New styles of Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, at Claggett's.

Diane Willett, of Frederic, went to Manistee, Monday, to look over some trespasses.

Men's \$3.00 Shoes at \$2.00. See them, at Rosenthal's.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 192 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, May 8th.

The greatest line of Ladies' Shirt Waists, at Rosenthal's.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 8th, at the usual hour.

Upper Crust people use Upper Crust Fur, for sale at Claggett's.

Miss Clara Ehr, who has been teaching at Lewiston, the past year, will teach in Royal Oak, her home, next year, at an advance in salary.

A fine Assortment of all wool Carpets at the Furniture Store.

Miss Margarette Johnson, of Pentwater, is the new cashier at Salling, Hanson & Co's. store, and welcomed by the young people of the village.

See the Ladies' Caps and Children's Jackets, at Rosenthal's.

A bill has passed the legislature making the Roscommon village president an ex-officio member of the Board of Supervisors of that county.

200 pairs Men's Pants, to close, at less than cost, at Rosenthal's.

MARRIED—April 27th, at the residence of E. McRoy, Arthur N. Tibbits and Mabel Denoyelles. Justice McElroy officiating.

Boys two pc. Suits, 98 cents, at Rosenthal's.

Marius Hanson returned from Alma, Tuesday evening, better looking than ever, and feeling just as well he looks.

Detroit White Lead Works strictly pure Paints, sold and warranted by Albert Kraus.

The Home Missionary Society of M. E. Church, will meet at the residence of Mrs. John Staley, to-morrow afternoon.

Take Wright's Compound Celery Nervine for the blood. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

D. M. Kneeland returned this morning from a short business trip to the southern part of the State.—Lewiston Journal.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 8th, at the usual hour.

If you want a high grade Bicycle, go to Albert Kraus, and get a Walker.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., on next Thursday evening, the 13th, at the usual hour.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O. E. S., will be held next Monday evening, the 10th, at the usual hour.

We can show you a nice antique Arm Chair, very comfortable, for \$2.50. Braden & Forbes.

Albert Kraus has the finest line of Fishing Tackle, which he is selling at the lowest prices.

Col. R. E. Smiley, of Flint, occupied the pulpit of the M. E. church, last Sunday evening, and delivered an excellent and entertaining sermon.

Green ground bones can be bought for 3 cents per pound, at Geo. W. Comer's. It makes hens lay.

FOR SALE—John A. Love, on section 28, in Center Plains township, has a large, heavy team of work horses for sale, cheap, or exchange. The owner lives in Ball township, this county.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

N. Michelson was not improving as rapidly as he would like, and returned to the Alma Sanitarium, Monday. He was accompanied by Dr. Insley and his daughter Miss Jessie Michelson.

The Ladies of Grayling and vicinity will find the latest styles in ready made Capes, at Claggett's.

A grand Musical and Literary Entertainment will be given by the Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Grayling, on Friday evening, May the 14th, at 8 o'clock. Program will be given later.

Ladies, don't fail to see Claggett's new line of Shirt Waists; finest in the city.

Times are so hard in Gaylord, that every family is going to restrict itself to one dog. If that was done here there would be about three hundred dogs to be disposed of in some manner.

You can buy an Oliver, a Ward, a Greenville or a Bay City Plow of Albert Kraus.

Wright's Compound Celery Nervine has no equal as a blood and nerve medicine. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The Ladies of the Scandinavian Lutheran Church will give a Social and Supper at W. R. C. Hall, on Friday evening, May 14th, to which all are cordially invited. Supper 25 cents.

We buy no prison-made goods, and therefore we sell none. Braden & Forbes.

N. K. Neilson, who has been working in his photograph gallery here for the past week, leaves for Gaylord, Monday, where he will open a gallery. We wish him success in his new location.—Lewiston Journal.

We can show you a nice, well made Oak Sideboard for \$13.00, at the Furniture Store.

FOR RENT—The rooms over our store are for rent, from May 1st.

ROSE & WOODWORTH.

J. C. Turton has rented the residence portion of his property to A. McClain for a boarding house, and has rented the Smith property and moved into it, the beginning of this week.

Wright's Compound Celery Nervine is the best Spring tonic. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barber, of Center Plains, rejoice over the advent of a little daughter in their household, the first of the week.—Roscommon News.

Any one in need of the best Sewing Machine in the world, will find it at Braden & Forbes.

J. M. Frane's has purchased lots adjoining his blacksmith shop and contemplates erecting a dwelling thereon in the near future.—Atlanta Tribune.

You can find the largest assortment of Wall Papers that ever was shown in Grayling, at the Furniture Store.

H. Schreiber, of Grove, lost a cow, and H. Feldhauser, of Blaine a young steer, in a mysterious way, last week. It is suspected that the animals were poisoned.

David Ward has about 7,000,000 ft. of logs on the skids along the railroad ready for shipment to Bay City and Saginaw. He is having a new and heavier locomotive and fifty cars built for his road.—Otsego County Herald.

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We can show you a nice antique Arm Chair, very comfortable, for \$2.50. Braden & Forbes.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

Keeplin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Dr. Cunningham, of Detroit, a specialist, will be at the Commercial House, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 8th, 9th and 10th, 1897. See advertisement in another column.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

A Roscommon county man is the possessor of a two dollar bill of the year 1776. It is an heirloom of the family, but an offer of \$300 for the rarity has tempted him to part with it.—Exchange. The owner lives in Ball township, this county.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

N. Michelson was not improving as rapidly as he would like, and returned to the Alma Sanitarium, Monday. He was accompanied by Dr. Insley and his daughter Miss Jessie Michelson.

For any thing in Furniture, Wall Paper, Carpets, or anything in our line, give us a call. Braden & Forbes.

Wm. Cromwell has rented a house and will move his family back to the village. He says Roscommon is good enough for him and that the next time he moves it will be to that realm from which men are not in the habit of returning.—Ros. News.

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We have a nice set of sample Wall Papers, with which we can suit the most fastidious, and at reasonable prices. Braden & Forbes.

A Swede was picked up on the street by the officers, one day last week, acting strangely, and confined in the jail, where he was violent and dangerous. A hearing was had before Judge Coventry, and he was committed to the Northern Asylum for the insane.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Alexander went to Vanderbilt, last Friday, to attend the annual meeting of the Fishing Association of which he is a member, and to catch and partake of the first trout of the season.

The employees of the M. C. R. R. are hereby notified to appear before S. S. Claggett, and buy a celebrated Peerless Suit. The best on earth.

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POKAGAN AS AUTHOR

NOTED POTTAWATOMIE INDIAN WRITING A BOOK.

His Narrative Will Give the Red Man's Side of the Story of the Chicago Massacre—Calls It a Square and Open Fight.

To Set His Race Right

In his hut, which stands amid the blasted remains of what was once a great Michigan pine forest, Pokagon, the chief of the Pottawatomies, is writing a book. The aged Indian is tolling early and late, so that before he dies his race may be set right in the world. His narrative will give for the first time the Indian's side of the story of the



POKAGAN.

Chicago massacre, though Pokagon will reflect the word massacre and call it a fight—a square, open, manly fight.

"When whites are killed it is a massacre," he says naïvely; "when Indians are killed it is a fight. So it has ever been and so it always will be until the last of my color has taken the journey beyond the grave upon which I myself must soon set out."

Pokagon is the son of the chief of the same name who, with Chief Potowee-



THE INDIANS TRAPPED IN THE CHAPEL

government order. Pokagon is old, but he has a dent of energy and independence remaining, and he seems to earn his living in his determination to show that his people were not the entire aggressors in the great Chicago massacre.

Greece and the Greeks.

The present agitation of the Greeks question has increased the interest of the public in all matters pertaining to the classic country. One of the subjects which has caused widespread wonder is how the modern Greek soldier gives such a battle-like effect to his skirts. A traveler in that country has offered the following as an explanation: Instead of wrapping his skirt about him only once the man of arms envelops his figure with turn after turn of the stiff white linen, till the required degree of stand-off effect is reached, and his shirt is on a lovel with his waist. This same traveler remarks upon the curious effect of inconsistency that is evident when a visitor to one of the beautiful old ruins finds himself gazing on only the plaster cast of the classic buildings and structures, while a placard announces that the original may be seen in the museums of Europe or America.

Debt Delayed His Burial.

The case of a burial long delayed has recently come to light at Revel, a Russian town near the Gulf of Finland. The body thus tardily interred was that of a Belgian soldier of fortune, the Due Charles de Croix, who had been commander-in-chief of the Russian army at the historic battle of Narva in 1700. Made a prisoner during the fight, De Croix took up his residence at Revel, where he died in the course of events; his creditors demanded to his burial, however, until his debts were paid. So the soldier was unmourned and his remains have stayed ever since in a church, where they have been exhibited to visitors as a curiosity. Now, at least, amid such importunity as was to be found among the local authorities, he has been given a fitting coffin and properly interred in one end of the church.

Taxes.

The Dutch have an original way of collecting the taxes. If, after due notice has been given, the money is not sent, the authorities place one or two hungry militiamen in the house, to be lodged and maintained at the expense of the defaulter until the amount of the tax is paid.

A Primitive Light.

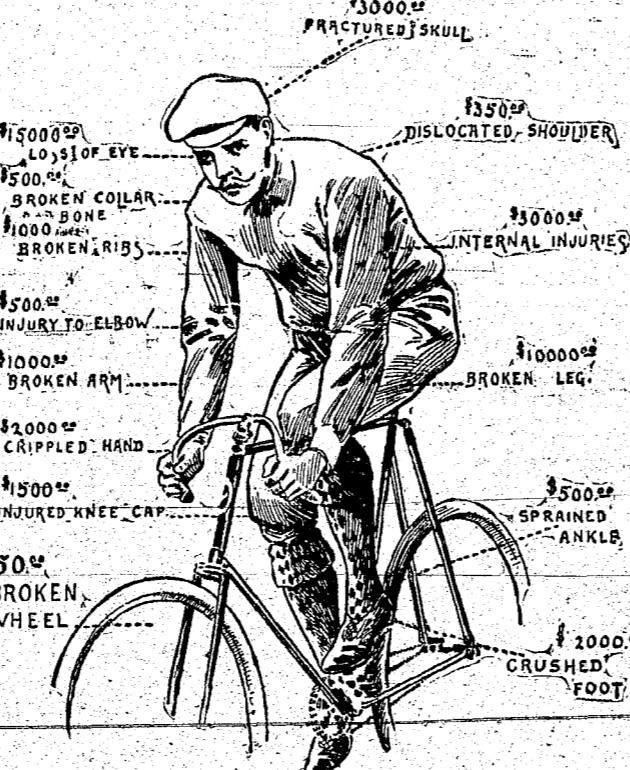
Recent experiments by the curious at Portland, Ore., have revived recollections of a primitive light used in the early days of the settlements along the Columbia River, when the residents called smelts candlefish. The dried smelts burn as well as candles and give off an appetizing odor.

kill them, yet they accuse us of blood-thirstiness because their squaws and papooses were killed in the same fight."

All this story of the massacre the chief intends to relate before the Chicago Historical Society, which is erecting a monument in commemoration of the Fort Dearborn event. His claims of the provocation and injustice shown his tribe will not rest, there, however. The later history of his people is of interest. After the massacre the tribe was sent to a reservation. Here Pokagon and many others became interested in religion, and settled down to a peaceful life. He claims that the ceding of these lands to the Government was a base forgery on the part of crooked-handed Government agents, who were paid large quantities of gold to procure the title. The tribe was ordered to move, but refused to go. The agents were to be paid \$50 for every Indian carried away, but resistance checked them. Finally the savages and women were enticed to the little chapel, where they were often invited by the priests. It was just twenty-two years after the Chicago fight. The church was at Twin Lakes, but instead of meeting the soldiers of the cross of Christ, as they had been led to suppose, they met United States troopers armed with guns and bayonets. Completely surrounded and outnumbered, they were forced into marching rank and started on a long, weary tramp, towards the setting sun, leaving a trail of blood behind them. From fatigue and want of water old men, women and children fell dead, and were left on the plains to be eaten by the vultures and the wolves. Behind them were left broken families, robbed of sons, husbands and fathers. Two women and children so left alone fled in flight like young partridges, and hid themselves in thickets and swamps and all seemed quiet. In the night time they fled from their homes into the land beyond the great lakes.

Pokagon has already set several points in history right. He has compelled the Government to give \$400 to each of the surviving Pottawatomie Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana; which was a tacit acknowledgment of the truth of his contention that past treaty obligations had not been fully met. He shows, too, that his father received only three cents an acre for the vast tract covering Chicago and its vicinity. He also has proven that the soldiers evacuated Fort Dearborn of their own free will, and through no

JUDICIAL ESTIMATE OF THE VALUE OF A BICYCLIST.



IT is only within the past year the cyclers of the country have been finding out what really important persons they are. Generally all around the country, ever since the wheel began its whirling career, they have been thankful they were allowed to live. They claimed no favors or privileges, but were content to give the right of way to every rattle trap of a vehicle that came along—milk wagons, ash wagons, garbage vans, street cars, pushcarts—almost any old thing, whether on wheels or off of them. The imperious masters of these have always felt that the entire street belonged to them wherever a mere bicycle only was concerned. To run down a wheelman, smash his machine and break his neck into the bargain has been just a little bit of innocent sport for the festive-minded wagon drivers. Those of them who merely crowded a wheelman up against the curb, took the bark off his shins or a pedal off his wheel have gone off to wonder at their own humanity and toleration in allowing the humble cycler to live when he really had no right to. If a luckless cycler ever got into the courts it was only a question of how much fine and costs he could stand. But that is all over now. The cycler citizens are in the jury box. The cycler judge on the bench. They have changed all the old order and given the wheelman his true standing in the community and the courts. It is in New York and New Jersey particularly that the great change has made its appearance. There recently a cycler who was riding in the cable slot of a street car track was awarded \$15,000 damages against the street car company because one of its cars bumped into his wheel and smashed it and gave it and gave the cycler a fall. Milkmen and express wagon drivers who have incalculably frightened wheelmen or forced them off assigned pathways have been heavily fined. In some fifteen or twenty cases cyclers have recovered damages in the New York courts from persons who caused them to fall or deprived them of their rights in any way, and these damages have amounted to thousands of dollars. Whenever a bicycle is smashed on the New York Central Railroad the company pays without question or demur \$100 for it. And President Chauncey Depew, of that road, has remarked on the very marked coincidence that only these \$100 wheels are smashed or damaged. The facts and figures involved in cases of personal injury to cyclers have been tabulated and used as a basis for estimating the aggregate value of the entire anatomy of a full-grown veteran wheelman. The result will doubtless surprise the public. Every cycler, taken from the top of his cranium to the sole of his pedaler, is worth \$100,000. That is, he represents just that much value as determined by the unerring judgment of the law. In the diagram and cut is given the separate value of each particular part of the cycler's anatomy. It deserves study.

PHILANTHROPIC BRITisher.

E. T. HOOLEY WILL DEVOTE \$2,000,000 TO RELIEVE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

E. T. Hooley, the noted London promoter and flouter of great financial enterprises, has taken opportunity of the approaching jubilee of Queen Victoria to devote \$2,000,000 of his fortune to philanthropy. Mr. Hooley, by his ability as a financier, has built up a colossal fortune. He is not unknown to American financiers, who regard him as one of the ablest operators on the London Stock Exchange. Having made himself immensely rich, Mr. Hooley has now decided to spend much of his time and money in helping his suffering fellow countrymen. The sum above named will be wisely invested and the interest money from it will be spent in relieving widows and orphans in the vicinity of Mr. Hooley's big estates in Derbyshire.

But this is only one of his philanthropic schemes. He has attracted the attention of the socialists with his plan for pensioning every old man in Great Britain, or, say, every man who is no longer able to earn his own living. Mr.

Hooley proposes to do this in a manner which will not tax the rich in excess of the poor. His purpose is to levy a tariff

sciences. The most remarkable variety of Isinglass comes from the mouths of the Amazon, resembling reddish brown grapes growing from a thick, apparently woody, stem, this variety being the dried eggs of the Sudis gigas, a fish abundant in the Amazon.

THE AMERICAN HORSE.

He Finds Favor in Several Foreign Countries.

There has been a remarkable increase in the export of horses from the United States during the last few years, writes W. E. Curtis to the Chicago Record. In 1893 the total number shipped to foreign countries was only 2,907. In 1894 it increased to 5,246, in 1895 to 13,948, in 1896 to 25,126, and during the first six months of the present fiscal year, ending Dec. 31, the total was 14,232, so that if the same proportion is continued during the remaining six months the total for the year will be 28,464. Nearly half the entire exports in 1896 went to Great Britain, the exact number being 12,022; but it is believed that 1,000 or more additional were sent through Canada to the dominion, making 5,305 horses. The trade with Great Britain in horses has shown a remarkable increase, for in 1893 the

total exports were only 564 head. The increase in exports to Germany was even greater, notwithstanding the laws of that country, which are very annoying to importers of live stock and quite expensive. In 1893 we shipped only thirty-three horses to the German empire. In 1896 we shipped 3,038.

Among other countries now receiving American horses is Belgium, which imported none in 1892, and 1,234 in 1896. France took very few, only 397. Italy bought one of our horses in 1893, two in 1894, three in 1895 and four in 1896. We sent 987 to Mexico last year, and a good many to the West India Islands, with the exception of Cuba, where, strange to say, we sold none at all. Two American horses went to Japan, four to China, one to Samoa and one to Africa.

New York is the largest horse market

both for the export and the domestic trade, but a good many are shipped from Baltimore. Exports of mules have increased in a corresponding ratio, the number for the last few years being as follows: 1893, 1,634; 1894, 2,063; 1895, 2,515; 1896, 5,918, and for the first six months of the present fiscal year, 3,854.

So far as the Department of Agriculture is aware there has been no special effort on the part of American horse breeders to extend their foreign trade.

The growth has been natural and the result of low prices in this country.

ITALY'S NEXT QUEEN.

Italy's next queen will be the most remarkable woman ruler in the modern history of the world. She has the courage of a lion, the physique of an Amazon, the spirit of Joan of Arc. She is perfectly at home in the saddle, and is an expert with the rifle. The princess, moreover, takes a keen delight in shooting birds with a revolver, and so great is her skill with that weapon that even the smallest animal falls an easy prey to her, unerring aim. The number of languages with which she is thoroughly conversant is half a dozen, and she knows the political intricacies of Europe as well as a prime minister.

The body of the fish yielded Isinglass of as good quality as the air bladder, and now Isinglass is procured from many

different quarters instead of, as formerly, solely from the Russian fisheries.

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Covered with Boils

Little Girl Suffered With Eruptions on Head and Face.

Faithful Use of Hood's Sarsaparilla Effects a Cure.

"My little girl was covered with boils on her head and face. She also had sore eyelids. We began giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla one year ago, and for some time we could not see any change in her condition, but we were faithful in the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a few weeks more I noticed some improvement. After she had had three boilles she was perfectly well. Her face is now entirely free from any marks or scars. I think it is no more than right to give this testimonial in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. Milton Beamerfield, 35 Hazel St., Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Weak and Nervous.

"I was weak and nervous. Hearing so much about the wonderful effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla I concluded to try it and improved rapidly. I have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and my father has also taken it for catarrh of the stomach and it has cured him." Miss A. E. Thomas, 375 Lyceum Avenue, Roxborough, Pennsylvania.

Nervous and Sleepless.

"I had a bad cold and lost my appetite. I was very nervous and could not rest at night. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it relieved me." Mrs. J. W. Weaver, Columbia Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. Price, \$1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25¢.



TOWER'S FISH BRAND

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms.

Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for it if it is not yet in your town. Write for catalog to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

POMMEL SLICKER

A 4 page handsomely illustrated brochure, describing the National Event of 1897.

Can be obtained by sending eight cents postage to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass., or to C. E. H. R. R. 150 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WHAT'S NEW? WIT? WIS?

A 4 page handsomely illustrated brochure, describing the National Event of 1897.

Can be obtained by sending eight cents postage to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass., or to C. E. H. R. R. 150 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-to-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50¢ and \$1. all druggists.

His Measure—I didn't realize how small Boundary was until I heard what Cudsy said about him. "What was that?" He said he was every inch a gentleman."—Answers.

EARNS BIG MONEY.

6000 cases have been sold.

Makes Good at NEW \$5 to \$15. New High Grade.

Send for sample.

Will give a responsible account of our success.

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It is well known throughout the country.

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WORTH WHILE.

"Tis easy enough to be pleasant
When life flows along like a song;
But the man worth while is the one
who will smile.
When everything goes dead wrong,
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes with the years,
And the smile that is worth the praise
of earth
Is the smile that comes through
tears.
It is easy enough to be prudent,
When nothing tempts you to stray;
When without or within no voice of
sin
Is luring your soul away.
But it's only a negative virtue
Until it is tried by fire,
And the life that is worth the honor
of earth
Is the one that resists desire.
By the cynic, the sad, the fallen,
... had no strength for the strife,
The world's pathway is cumbered to
day.
They make up the item of life.
But the virtue that conquers passion,
And the sorrow that hides in a
smile—
It is these that are worth the homage
of earth.
For we find them but once in a while.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A RACE FOR THE BORDER.

BY GEORGE F. LYON.

It was in the fall of 1858 that the western wheat crop was so unusually abundant, especially so in eastern Kansas and western Missouri, and along the fertile river valleys of this region where perhaps the drought of that summer was the least felt of anywhere in that section, while still further east, as far as Indiana, the wheat crop was almost a failure in comparison.

The incident which I am about to relate happened early in October of that fall, just after my twenty-first birthday. Clayton Fisk, a young man about my own age, and myself had resolved to start west, with the intention of investing our little savings in the wheat business in some way that would pay us a good interest on our investment. We were full of pluck and enthusiasm, determined to venture our last dollar in our enterprise. Kansas was just about this time developing some immense wheat sections along its border, and it was in this direction we took our course. We had a little over \$800 between us, and after more or less careful consideration of the matter and the outlook ahead, we concluded to purchase a traction engine and threshing machine, and with this outfit strike off directly westward through the wheat regions. We went by rail to Jefferson City, where we stopped over and went to look at the threshing equipments manufactured there. Fisk had no knowledge whatever of engineering—in fact, I do not believe he knew the steam chest from the eccentric—but I had a little experience and understood the points fairly well, and felt quite confident that we would have no trouble as far as operating the outfit was concerned. I remember the peculiar thrill of pleasure I felt as I looked over the big black silent masses of iron at Jefferson City, and thought that before long one of those iron monsters would be pulsing and throbbing under my hand. After some little uncertainty and a great deal of advice, we finally selected a thirty-horse-power engine as one in every way the best adapted for our purpose, but upon asking the price of the machine in view we were informed that we might have it at a bargain—only \$1,200 for the whole outfit, consisting of the engine, thresher and equipments. The price was considerably more than we had calculated upon paying, and for a moment we were feeling rather disengaged, for, with only a capital of about \$800 between us, the price was beyond us, and as we stood there talking it over, and considering whether to buy a cheaper outfit or give the enterprise up, a young man, well dressed and appearing, stepped up to us and said:

"I accidentally overheard some of your conversation, from which I understand you lack \$400 of the price of the outfit you want. Now, I have just about that amount by me, and I am out of work, and if you will take me as a third partner we will buy the outfit and start out. I am willing to risk what little I've got, for I think we can make a good thing out of it. Of course," he went on, "I am a stranger to you, and you are the same to me, but I'll risk it if you will."

He did not seem like a bad sort of a fellow at all, and we wanted that particular thresher pretty badly, so after Clayton and I had talked the matter over between us we decided to accept the stranger's offer at once. After breakfast the next morning we went back down to the works and closed the bargain, and we became owners of the "Gonic," as we concluded to call her. After carefully inspecting and oiling the machine, I began firing the engine, which was an immense concern, the huge six-foot drive wheels being two feet broad in order to prevent them sinking into the soft soil of the prairie fields.

Clayton and Gleason (our new partner) were busy about the thresher, leaving me to my special charge of the engine. At last, about 9 o'clock, we were all ready to start; the tender was full of coal and the thresher was coupled on, behind, and the "Gonic" was making steam, rapidly. Already the indicator began to creep up—40, 50, 60 pounds. I waited until the needle began to tremble at 80 pounds, then, seizing the lever, I pulled the throttle slowly open. The monster shivered as the steam rushed into the cylinders; then, as the great drive wheels began to slowly revolve, I blew the whistle, and with Fisk and Gleason feeding the fire and looking after the thresher, we were off out along the country roads and across the prairie.

Probably no mechanic feels the peculiar love for his machine that the engineer does. As he works over it, watching and tending it as carefully as a mother does her child, noting the willingness and quickness, and, one might say, the intelligence with which it responds to every desire of its master, a feeling grows in his heart akin to the love one person bears for another.

I began to experience this feeling as we were rumbling along over the rolling prairie as fast as a man could run, our great iron steed answering its勒vers as steadily and as easily as a well-broken horse would his reins, and hauling the heavy thresher behind. We took a southwesterly course, and after crossing the Osage river, struck some extensive wheat fields just beyond. Here the wheat is bound and piled in great stacks and the thresher runs alongside them, and as fast as one stack is threshed the machine moves to the next. We had good luck and in about a month's time we came to the Kansas line, which we struck nearly parallel with Fort Scott, and about 150 miles southwest from Jefferson City. We could have worked much longer in Missouri, but we were anxious to take only such jobs as lay in our direct course across to Kansas. After crossing the Kansas line we settled down to business, and as the wheat crop was unusually heavy this year, business was plentiful, and the high power of our machine enabled us to run the wheat through with surprising rapidity, and we began to notice with pleasure that our hitherto deplorable flat pocket books were beginning to swell to quite a respectable size. Fort Scott is situated about twelve miles to the border line between Kansas and Missouri, and while we were threshing in the vicinity of that place Clayton and I began to notice that our third partner, Gleason, appeared rather strange, and that he was over at Fort Scott almost every night, returning to us to escape. The smoke could be plainly seen at Fort Scott, which was about three miles away. I soon had the packing rings cut out and the cylinder heads bolted back into place again, and all we could do now was to wait for the steam to rise before we could start, and it seemed as if the indicator never moved so slowly before. If we could only get back over the line into Missouri, the laws there would protect us and we would save the Gonic. Only twelve miles lay between us and the border line could we reach it before they overtook us?

The gauge showed 100 pounds pressure. I ran the governor belt so that we could travel to the full capacity of our power without being automatically checked; then I pulled open the throttle, and the next moment we were rolling out across the open prairie toward Missouri, in a race with the stake of "How can he do us any harm?" I asked. "He has an interest in the thing."

"That is more than I can tell," he replied thoughtfully, "yet I think he will bear watching all right."

"All right," I repeated, starting up. "I'll go and fix the fire for the night, and we'll pull out of this the first thing in the morning. We had finished barking the fire in the fire box for the night, I thought I heard a slight rustle in the straw like a step at the other end of the engine, but it was too dark for me to see anything, and as I did not hear it again I concluded that it was only a field mouse among the straw. Gleason did not show up that night. In the morning by sunrise I had a roaring fire in the furnace, and the steam had begun to make a little, when I noticed it escaping in small white clouds from the cylinder heads. This surprised me a little, for I knew that they were all tight when we shut down the night before, and I stepped around to investigate and upon a close examination I found that the cylinder head had been unbolted and the packing removed. The throttle had also been tampered with, and it would not close tightly; thus letting the steam escape into the cylinder, and showing us the loss before we otherwise would have noticed it. I hastened to the tender, where the spare packing was kept, but it was gone. I was by this time somewhat excited, and calling Fisk, we made a more careful examination of the entire machine, but found nothing disturbed. It was only too evident that some person or persons had removed the rubber packing from the cylinder heads for the purpose of disabling us. Who could it have been, and what was their object, was more than we could understand, as there was no rival machine in the vicinity. While we were talking the matter over and wishing that Gleason would come, a man in a light buggy drove rapidly up and asked: "Is this the Gleason and Fisk outfit?"

Fisk quietly informed him that it was.

"Your other partner, Gleason," the man in the buggy began, "has been investing rather heavily in stocks or something of that kind, on security of property owned by the company, and as the investment has turned out badly, and Gleason can't pay, I've been instructed by the proper authorities to ask you to settle the matter at once."

"What have we got to do with his investments?" asked Fisk, with a scowl.

"One member of a firm binds the rest in Kansas," snarly remarked the stranger.

"And if we refuse to settle?" I asked inquisitively.

"Then, I'll have to serve an attachment on the outfit, that's all," said the man.

"Let me see your papers," said Fisk, stepping up to the side of the buggy.

The man unbuttoned his coat and began to fumble in his pockets. As I did so I noticed a sheriff's shield pinned on his vest front.

"Confound the luck," he exclaimed angrily. "I've left them back at Fort Scott, but never mind; it's all straight enough anyway. I don't think you will doubt my authority," and he exposed his shield to us.

"Well," cried Fisk, wrathfully. "I don't think you will attach anything here without the papers—perhaps not them."

"Forewarned—forearmed," laughed the sheriff, as he gazed at the steam hissing from the crack around the cylinder head. "I don't think that you will be apt to run away with the property before I can serve the papers," and then he drove quickly away in the direction of Fort Scott.

"Say, sheriff!" I called after him. He stopped his horse and looked back. "Is this bill of Gleason's all straight, or is it a game of his to fleece us?"

The sheriff laughed a little at this, and then he said: "Well, to tell the truth, his ways are a little dark. I know him; he likes to catch a tenderfoot occasionally, but he's got the ad-

vantage of you fellows all right; because he's got the law on his side."

Fisk was about to make some warning, but I shook my head warningly at him and the sheriff went on.

"It won't do to make him mad," I said. "We are in a bad fix, and it will only make matters still worse to get the officials down on us."

"But," groaned Fisk, "to think what a precious pair of fools we are!"

"Yes, it's pretty tough, old man," I remarked, sadly. "All our money and all our prospects gone at one sweep, and all owing to the rascality of that Gleason and our greenness."

"Clayton," I exclaimed a moment later, springing up electrified with an idea, "bring me your rubber boots, and step quick, too."

He brought them wondering, and I quickly slit open the legs and then drew several circles upon the rubber and began cutting them out with my knife.

"I guess this will work all right for a little while. If it does," I cried, we may give them the slip yet. Break up that old tar barrel and stick it into the fire box. If I can get the cylinder to hold its steam, I'll bet five to four that we can out-trail that apology of a horse the sheriff had."

Not a breath of air was stirring, and the dense black smoke from the burning tar barrel rose from our funnel perpendicularly in the clear morning sunshine, giving our pursuers an inkling of our intentions before they could have otherwise imagined it possible for us to escape. The smoke could be plainly seen at Fort Scott, which was about three miles away. I soon had the packing rings cut out and the cylinder heads bolted back into place again, and all we could do now was to wait for the steam to rise before we could start, and it seemed as if the indicator never moved so slowly before. If we could only get back over the line into Missouri, the laws there would protect us and we would save the Gonic.

"Clayton and I began to notice that our third partner, Gleason, appeared rather strange, and that he was over at Fort Scott almost every night, returning in the small hours of the morning.

"Where does he go?" asked Fisk, one evening after Gleason had as usual started off, leaving us to look after everything alone. "He sneaks off every night just this way, and I don't like it."

"Oh, well," I answered, "as long as he uses us square it's none of our business where he goes."

"That's just it," Fisk exclaimed. "How do we know he is not up to some game or other?" Then, sinking his voice a little lower, he continued: "We don't know anything about this chap although he seems a good fellow enough. He never says much about himself to us, and I think we had better keep our eyes open a little any-way."

"How can he do us any harm?" I asked. "He has an interest in the thing."

"That is more than I can tell," he replied thoughtfully, "yet I think he will bear watching all right."

"All right," I repeated, starting up. "I'll go and fix the fire for the night, and we'll pull out of this the first thing in the morning. We had finished barking the fire in the fire box for the night, I thought I heard a slight rustle in the straw like a step at the other end of the engine, but it was too dark for me to see anything, and as I did not hear it again I concluded that it was only a field mouse among the straw. Gleason did not show up that night. In the morning by sunrise I had a roaring fire in the furnace, and the steam had begun to make a little, when I noticed it escaping in small white clouds from the cylinder heads. This surprised me a little, for I knew that they were all tight when we shut down the night before, and I stepped around to investigate and upon a close examination I found that the cylinder head had been unbolted and the packing removed. The throttle had also been tampered with, and it would not close tightly; thus letting the steam escape into the cylinder, and showing us the loss before we otherwise would have noticed it. I hastened to the tender, where the spare packing was kept, but it was gone. I was by this time somewhat excited, and calling Fisk, we made a more careful examination of the entire machine, but found nothing disturbed. It was only too evident that some person or persons had removed the rubber packing from the cylinder heads for the purpose of disabling us. Who could it have been, and what was their object, was more than we could understand, as there was no rival machine in the vicinity. While we were talking the matter over and wishing that Gleason would come, a man in a light buggy drove rapidly up and asked: "Is this the Gleason and Fisk outfit?"

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Los Angeles Herald says that a trust has been formed for the purpose of making powder and dynamite go up." That is absurd; powder and dynamite cannot be trusted.

Harvard has furnished seventy-five college presidents. Of this number twenty-two have been presidents of their alma mater and four have presided over the sons of Old Eli.

A Chicago man fell from his bicycle not long ago, and the wheelman who assisted him to rise has become his wife. Many Chicago men will doubtless fall off their bicycles when they hear of this incident.

Philadelphia vital statistics, which have the reputation of being pretty carefully compiled, show that there were 30,961 births in the Quaker City last year, 13,186 marriage licenses, and 23,962 deaths.

It is said that more than 76 per cent of those who people New York to-day were born of foreign mothers, while more than 40 per cent. were themselves born on foreign soil. Peter Stuyvesant ruled in his day over 1,400 New Yorkers who conversed in eighteen different tongues.

It is said that enterprise New Englanders who live near the boundary line of Maine and New Hampshire are taking advantage of the bounty laws of each State and getting double pay for each bear killed. New Hampshire pays so much for each pair of ears, while Maine keeps tally by the nose.

Utah will celebrate in July the fiftieth anniversary of its settlement, and they who take pride in the history of the Territory and State are advocating the establishment of a historical society to preserve the memories of the past. Materials are abundant, and some of the history thus to be preserved is unique in American annals.

The Swedes do not intend to let their neighbors, the Norwegians, have it all their own way with Arctic ex-

plorations, and it is said that an expedition will be sent from Stockholm to Kong Karl's Land, east of Spitzbergen, next summer. It is intended that the same expedition shall also explore the islands and undiscovered regions between Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land.

Not very many years ago ex-Gov. John D. Long, of Massachusetts, who is now Secretary of the Navy; Eugene Hale, of Maine, who is chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, and Representative Samuel G. Hinckley, of California, a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, were schoolmates and playfellows in Hebron, Me. The little town is very proud of this.

Estimates of the population of Greater New York must leave out the census of the busy communities on the Jersey side of the North river. Geographically, Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark are parts of the new city, but legally, owing to State lines, they cannot be absorbed. They are, however, in the metropolitan district and will contribute their share of wealth, health, activity and public spirit to the general total of New York progress.

Right in front of the king was a "juju" altar, composed of some white-looking compound, the top studded with nail-like protuberances. In the centre of these, and smeared with red, which we took to be blood, was a human skull, looking ghastly in the dim light. On one side of the altar, painted on the floor, was a "juju" hieroglyphic, and up to this we were led, but told not to go beyond. Behind us were ranged our Kroo-boys and the profanum vulgus, which had entered with us. Our interpreter stood beside us, but did not address the king directly. He communicated with the four messengers, who passed on his speech to one of the big men, and the latter told it to the king.

His majesty was dressed in a cloth of gold tinsel, and covered with coral necklaces. He was a man of about thirty, with an intelligent, or rather, amiable, face. Certainly to look at him no one would suppose him capable of slaughtering some hundreds of people as a sacrifice to the shades of his father. He was very pressing for us to stay in his town, and said he had many things to show us and talk about. He wanted to know the truth of the statement that Nanna was stopping the trading and grasping everything into his own hands. We told him that we were forbidden by the big queen to carry tales, or make mischief among the natives. Finally we consented to stop over the morrow, when he promised to see us more privately, and then retired, leaving us to be received by the king directly. He communicated with the four messengers, who passed on his speech to one of the big men, and the latter told it to the king.

Cumulative evidence as to the growth of insanity is furnished in a report of the Minnesota Board of Corrections and Charities. It is shown that the ratio of insane patients to the million inhabitants increased from 920 in 1880 to 1,870 in 1895. The younger localities show the smallest ratio. Only the vigorous men and women push out into the van of civilization.

The rural counties, while showing an increase, have a smaller ratio than the urban counties, the number per million in the country districts being 1,655 as compared with the 1,870 in the State at large. Nicollet, one of the oldest counties in the State, has the exceptionally high average of 3,495, which is greater than that of Massachusetts, or perhaps any Eastern State. Nicollet county is the home of the first State insane hospital, and it is claimed that this has much to do with the high ratio, many insane being credited to that county that do not belong to it. But that explanation does not apply to Chicago, where the ratio is 1,870, to Chicago county, where the ratio is 3,430